Further Notes on the twelfth Preliminary List of New England Plants.— Most local lists of plants of central and southern New England have reported more or less definitely both Cerastium vulgatum and C. viscosum. But these reports must in most cases have rested upon some misunderstanding of the characters of these plants. The larger-flowered longer-pedicelled plant of the two (the Cerastium vulgatum of recent American works) is very common throughout New England, but the other species would according to our present knowledge, appear to be very rare in our region. After examining the Caryophyllaceae in many of the larger herbaria of New England the writer has been able to find only one specimen of the true C. viscosum from any New England locality. This is a bit collected at Providence in 1845 by Calder and preserved in the collection of Professor W. W. Bailey, now incorporated in the Herbarium of Brown University.

Stellaria longipes is another species reported in the older lists for various parts of New England, but this is certainly due to erroneous determinations of S. graminea made by persons consulting works like Wood's Classbook, from which the latter species is omitted.

A careful re-examination of the distinctions between Arenaria serpyllifolia and its so-called variety tenuior seems to show them of specific value and to make it desirable to classify the latter as a species under its first specific name, A. leptoclados, Guss. To the differences of leaves and inflorescence noted in the Synoptical Flora, the following distinctive traits may be added. In A. serpyllifolia the capsule at maturity is decidedly flask-shaped, and the walls are of a rather firm texture. In A. leptoclados (in which the whole flower is only half to two-thirds as large as in A. serpyllifolia) the capsule is subcylindric, and its walls are papery.

Lychnis alba, Mill., may now be definitely recorded from New Hampshire (Starrking, Mrs. E. H. Terry) and L. Flos-cuculi, L., from Vermont (Greensboro, Miss H. M. Hodge), specimens from these localities having been kindly deposited in the Gray Herbarium.

Tetragona expansa, Murr., was recently observed by Professor H. L. Clark as a transient ruderal plant near Woods Hole, Massachusetts, see Rhodora, iii, 88.

Silene apetala, Dame & Collins, Fl. Middles. Co., 15, not Willd., is S. antirrhina, L., var. divaricata, Robinson.

Silene nivea of Bishop's Cat. Pl. Ct. ed. 1901, p. 25, proves to

have been a Lychnis, either L. alba, Mill. or possibly a white-flowered form of L. dioica, L.

Buda marina, var. (?) minor, Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, p. 90, seems to be only a dwarfed state of Spergularia salina, J. & C. Presl.

Sagina nodosa, Fenzl., var. pubescens, Koch, appears to have only formal value.—B. L. Robinson.

THE NINTH ANNUAL FIELD MEETING OF THE VERMONT BOTANICAL Club was held at Arlington and Manchester, Vermont. The Vermont Bird Club participated in the meeting and there were about thirty members of both clubs present. The projected trip to Stratton Mountain, proposed at the last winter meeting, had to be abandoned owing to the lack of suitable accommodations for so large a party. It is hoped, however, that the Club may be able to visit this mountain some future season. The place and time of meeting announced were Arlington, July 3rd, at noon. Five members, however, arriving somewhat in advance of the others, took a tramp in the forenoon, finding as a reward an abundance of Acer Saccharum, Marsh., var. nigrum, Britton, a tree which is pretty local in Vermont, although common in the Middle States. In the afternoon the Club tramped through Arlington Gap, where the Batterkill River cuts through the Taconic Range. Desmodium cuspidatum, Torr. & Gray, Arabis Canadensis, L., and Collinsonia Canadensis, L., were new to most of the members. Fine plants of Viola sororia; Willd., were also found, both on rocky hillsides and on interval land.

On the morning of July 4th, a train was taken for Manchester, and from there, some on foot and others riding, the party reached the top of Mt. Equinox about two in the afternoon. The most notable plant observed on the way was a pubescent form of Viola rotundifolia, Michx. Botrychium matricariaefolium, A. Br. and B. lanceolatum, Angst., were also found. After lunch the party descended the steep and slippery eastern slope of the mountain, being rewarded by one specimen of Aspidium aculeatum, Sw., var. Braunii, Koch, on the way,

and Galium boreale, L., near the foot of the mountain.

The weather on both days was ideal and the meeting one of the pleasantest in the history of the Club. Thanks are due to Mrs. Munson, whose forethought and attention to the matter of teams and a guide, smoothed the way on the Mt. Equinox trip.— Nellie F. Flynn, Burlington, Vermont.

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